Reserve Bank of India (RBI) compiles data on sick SSI units financed by the scheduled commercial banks. As per the latest information available with the RBI, the number of sick SSI units In the State of Tamil Nadu as at the end of March 1999, 2000 and 2001 were 11408, 11602 and 9959 respectively.

(b) The main resaons for closure/sickness are inadequacy of credit, technological obsolescence, marketing problems, managerial inadequacies etc.

(c) The Government is fully seized of the incidence of industrial sickness among SSI units and has taken various measures to facilitate timely identification and rehabilitation of potentially vialble sick units, which *inter-alia* include institutional mechanism in the form of State-level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs), Special Rehabilitation Cells is banks and State Financial Institutions and elaborate guidelines issued by the RBI for extending rehabilitation assistance to eligible units.

Based on the recommendations of the Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Kohli, the RBI has drawn up revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick SSI units, which include *inter-alia* change in the definition of sick SSI units, norms for deciding on their viability, etc. the RBI has circulated the revised guidelines on 16th January, 2002 to all the Banks for implementation. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) as also approved rehabilitation packages in respect of 2 units in Tamil Nadu after issuance of revised guidelines from the RBI.

Indigenous satellite

2356. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to put indigenous satellite into the orbit in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the satellite would also be launched by indigenous spaceship; and

(d) if not, how long it would take to develop launching space ship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) YeS, Sir.

(b) The indigenous satellites planned in the next three years are as below:

1.	GSAT-2	Experimental Communication Satellite.
2.	GSAT-3	Experimental Communication Satellite dedicated for education (EDUSAT)
3.	INSAT-3A	Multi-purpose satellite for communication, broadcasting & meteorological services.
4.	INSAT-3D	Advanced meteorological satellite
5.	INSAT-3E	Communication & Broadcasting Satellite.
6.	INSAT-4A	Fourth generation communication & broadcasting satellite.
7.	RESOURCESAT-1	Remote Sensing Satellite for natural resources survey applications.
8.	CARTOSAT-1&2	Remote Sensing Satellite for Cartographic mapping applications.

(c)The GSAT-2 & 3 satellites, INSAT-3D satellite, Resourcesat-1 and Cortosat-1 & 2 satellites are planned to be launched by indigenous launch vehicles (GSLV & PSLV). The INSAT-3A, INSAT-3E & INSAT-4A satellites are planned to be launched from abroad as the weight of these satellites is beyond the current apabilities of GSLV.

(d) India has already developed and operationalised Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) capable of launching 1400 kg. Remote Sensing Satellites and since 1997, all the IRS & METSAT satellite have been launched by PSLV. The Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) capable of launching 1800 kg. Communication Satellite has completed its first developmental flight successfully on April 18, 2001 and after two more developmental flights, GSLV will be operationalised which is a major target for 10th Five Year Plan. Government has also approved development of GSLV Mk-lll which is

capable of launching 4 ton satellites Into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit during 11th Five Year Plan period.

Status report on Central projects

2357. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any status report as to the Central projects which are presently being implemented by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases which have reported time and cost overrun togetherwith details thereof, project-wise;

(d) whether any reasons have been identified for the time and cost overrun and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the preventive and remedial steps contemplated in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) The requisite information Is^avaiiabie in the Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, which has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

(d) The reasons for time and cost overrun vary from project to project and include delays in land acquisition, award of contracts and supply of equipment, change in scope of the project, geo-mining problems, lack of infrastructure and fund constraints.

(e) The preventive and remedial steps fallen to remove constraints are as follows:

(i) review of projects on monthly as well as quarterly basis by the Government;

(il) in-depth critical review of the progress by the project authorities and the Administrative Ministries, alongwith follow up with the State Governments {for acquisition of